Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 112 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1794. [Whole No. 508.]

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794 dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Maſter.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 31. dtf

A FEW BARRELS OF
POTATOES,
Well picked, out of a very large quantity—
AND A FEW
Tierces of Rice,
FOR SALE BY
Louis Oſmont,
No. 117, north Second ſtreet.
April 17. dtf

The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Cruikſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Bookſellers,

MINUTES
OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,

Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING

A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.

Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.

A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſundry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.

April 2. d3w

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Dounald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

Louis Oſmont,
Has removed from No. 40, north Third ſtreet, to No. 117, north Second ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, in thoſe ſtores lately occupied by Mr. Starman, oppoſite to Meſſrs J. W. and W. Gibbs, where he keeps his Wholeſale Warehouſe, for the ſale of all ſorts of GOODS, and the tranſaction of all commiſſion Buſineſs, and

Has now for Sale,
White ſilk ſtockings,
High dreſſed Engliſh faſhion
A box of French pomatum
Hanging Paper of the beſt patterns and colours
A few pieces of Long Lawns
An invoice of Sattin Cloaks, which on account of the ſeaſon will be ſold low and at a long credit
Champaign Wine 6 years old
A few pipes Liſbon Wine
Do. do. Port Wine
Do. do. Madeira
Some Calcavella Wine
Burgundy Wine and Claret,
April 17. dtf

PIRACY!

☞ THE ſchooner DELIGHT, the property of Manuel Antonio Martin, of the Iſland of Bona Viſta, was on the 18th of October laſt, while lying at anchor in the road of that Iſland, forcibly entered and carried off by JOHN DUNHAM, JOHN MURRAY, a man by the name of DODGE, and one other perſon, name unknown.—This veſſel was ſold to M. A. Martin, by William M'Neill, who came to Bona Viſta in her, from Madeira.—She was built in the county of Matthews, ſtate of Virginia, and was regiſtered at New-York, the 16th April, 1793—Her name was printed on her ſtern—Her dimenſions as follows: 56 feet 6 inches keel, 16 feet 6 inches beam, hold 6 feet 2 inches, her burthen 54 tons.

At the time of their entering the veſſel, there was a black man on board by the name of Balthazer, whom they carried off with them. John Dunham was mate of the veſſel under Capt. M'Neill, prior to the ſale of her, and the other perſons were mariners. Dunham is a married man, and has a family at Nantucket.

The cargo of the veſſel conſiſted of the following articles.—2 caſes containing 74 pieces Linen; caſe Wine-Glaſſes; 1 bale containing 9 pieces Broadcloth; 1 do. 9 do. 79 pieces Cotton, (needle worked)—33 do. do. inferior, 2 moys of Salt; ſhe had ſeven ſmall arms and ſome piſtols.

If any perſon can give any information of this veſſel, or any part of the property, ſo that it can be recovered, or the offenders brought to juſtice, they are requeſted to inform Meſſrs. JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON, Philadelphia; MURRAY and MUMFORD, New-York; CLARK and NIGHTINGALE, Providence; or HEAD and AMORY, Boſton.

March 17. d1w.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Old Liſbon Wine of a

ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale
A SMALL CARGO OF
Liſbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.

April 5. w&s1m.

A FEW POUNDS
OF
VANILLA,
FOR SALE BY
Louis Oſmont.
April 19. d3t.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,
Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

BOOKS.
A CHOICE COLLECTION,
Lately imported, and for ſale at
No. 26, Spruce, oppoſite Dock Street,
AT LOW PRICES,
Among which are the following:

FOLIO.

Chamberlain's Hiſtory of London with plates
Palladios Architecture, 2 vols. in one beſt edition
Tillotſon's Works, 3 vols. beſt edition
Rapin's Hiſtory of England with Tindal's Continuation, 3 vols.
Shaw's Travels thro' Barbary and the Levant
Poſtlethwait's Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, 2 vols.

QUARTO.

Bruce's Travels, 5 vols. fine plates
Robertſon's Hiſtory of America, 2 vols.
Maclaurin's Account of Newtons Philoſophy,
M'Knight's Harmony of the Goſpels
Lowman on the Revelations
Ledwick's Antiquities of Ireland
Locke on the Epiſtles
Glaſs's account of the Canary Iſlands
Bell's Travels through Aſia, 2 vols.
Tournefort's voyage to the Levant, 2 vols.

OCTAVO.

The annual Regiſter, 34 vols. from its commencement
Niebuhr's voyage to Arabia, 2 vols.
Hume's Hiſtory of England, with Smolletts continuation, 14 vols.
Crevier's Lives of the Roman Emperor's, 10 vols.
Pennant's Account of London
Reeves's hiſtory of the Engliſh Law, 4 vols.
Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Raynal's hiſtory of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, 7 vols.
Bell's beautiful edition of the Britiſh Poets, 109 vols.

LIVRES FRANCOIS.

L'Antiquité expliquée avec Figures par Montfaucon 15 tom. fol.
Les Antiquités de l'Egypte par Nørden fol. avec Deſcription
Dictionnaire Hiſtorique 9 tom oct.
Théatre de Voltaire elegt. relié 9 tom.
Hiſtoire Romain par Rollin 16 tom.
Le Temple des Muſes avec des beaux Tableaux.
Œuvres de Boileau, Moliere, Helvetius &c.
With many others equally good,
ALSO,
An Excellent Quadrant,
warranted perfect; a few actomatic Pocket perſpective Glaſſes; a fine toned German Flute 6 keys and additional joints; and a few elegant Coloured Prints.

April 21. *mwf&m

Pennſylvania Hoſpital,
4th Month, 5th 1794.

The Contributors are deſired to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 5th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to chooſe twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year:

By order of a board of Managers.

Samuel Coates, clerk.

From the Virginia Gazette.

Publiſhed at Richmond.

MR. DAVIS,

TO you is preſented for publication, the encloſed extract of a letter, of the 4th inſtant, from a Philadelphia citizen, whoſe life in the late war, when real objects were at ſtake, exhibits incontrovertable teſtimonials of his love of country, his obedience to the obligations of morality, and his perſonal military exertions in the cauſe of reaſon and of liberty.—I have introduced this detail of the writer's character, becauſe the inchoate paſſionate proceedings of one branch of an auguſt body, detailed by the public papers, and heightened by private correſpondence, which every mail circulates through this ſtate, manifeſts unequivocally that the ſpirit of internal diſcord and foreign war, is affectionately eſtimated by ſome deputies of a people, who hold the peaceable occupations of the harrow and the plough to be the certain paths to national weight and to individual happineſs, and who did ſuppoſe that our conſtitution general, and conſtitutions particular, afforded a poſitive warrantee of peace and its bleſſings to them, which never could be interrupted by the egotiſm and paſſion of men, clothed with public authority, aided by the deſperation of their ſeconds, whoſe noiſe is become as diſguſting, as is their courage to fight and power to pay thoſe who have courage to fight. Whether we are to be deprived of the abundant bleſſings we poſſeſs, will depend on thoſe to whom our public concerns are entruſted. May the God of Nature endue our Congreſs with wiſdom, and by his ſpecial interpoſition, ſave our nation from the menaced deep calamity, by inſpiring the Houſe of Repreſentatives with a recollection, that they are the truſtees of a people who love religion, obey the truths of morality, and like our Bleſſed Saviour, believe peace among mankind to be the higheſt grade of felicity allowed to the human race.

THE EXTRACT.

"OUR worthy friend, I ought to ſay father, from his goodneſs to us, has lived too long: A ſecond war opens to his view, and catches him like the paſt in enterpriſing commercial adventures——I wiſh his ſituation now was correſpondent to his ſituation then—but alas! injured by the capture of his veſſels, and injured by the paper payments received from his country, he was reduced low.——When he recommenced on the return of peace the buſineſs to which he bad been bred, again his honeſty flouriſhed, and he had again fair proſpects from the ſlow but certain gains of frugality and induſtry.—His numerous family urged him into an extenſion of his foreign buſineſs, and pending his ſecond adventure on his enlarged plan, war appears!—war unneceſſary and apparently courted!—but ſo it is—for could you hear the debates of the Congreſs, you would think that our country's happineſs is at an end.—Revenge governs our politicians—or perhaps in its garb, perſonal intereſts, perſonal animoſity, and baſe ambition—Our Legiſlators are too highly paid—They become proud and mighty of ſpirit, and think that as they are well off ſo long as they can hold their places, which they count certain ſo long as the paſſions and not the judgment of their conſtituents can be reſorted to, and therefore hold cheap the public welfare.—Virginia ought to ſet the good example of mixing honor with coin, in return for the ſervices of Congreſs. I am told your own State Senators and State delegates have but twelve ſhillings per day in money, and the balance in honor; and they are generally ſpeaking, ſuperior to the United States's Houſe of Repreſentatives.

"An experiment in Congreſs in this way would be fair in this period of theory—if it produced reſpect to refraction and

contempt for declamation, the bleſſings of our political conſtitutions would probably continue from generation to generation. Unleſs ſome change takes place ſoon, meaſures will be puſhed from ſeſſion to ſeſſion, until thoſe who think they can better us, ſucceed.—Britain commonly, Algiers ſometimes, and mal-adminiſtration of the Federal Government always, together with the weight of obligation to France occaſionally, compoſe the text, and you would be aſtoniſhed at the capacity of the expoſitors, for although eloquence is rare among them, ſound argument confined to one (your amiable, theoretic country-man,) they all poſſeſs parliamentary courage, and they all uſe their right of franking letters liberally, and of courſe make much buſtle in the Houſe and out of the Houſe.—They will bring about a war, if Great-Britain is not immoveably averſe to it—unleſs the good ſenſe of the landed intereſt of the United States interferes in time.—To be moderate begins to be criminal—and to addreſs the judgment of thoſe entruſted with the awful right of changing us from peace to war, is conſidered as treaſon.—Urge on war! is the tone among men who are amply paid and greatly truſted by a people not free from the debt of a war founded on morality, the nativity of independence, and giving to their extenſive country the full bleſſings of true liberty, with the moſt flattering proſpects that their dear children ſhould enjoy the boon poſſeſſed, without the tax of the calamity to which their fathers were expoſed in procuring it.—The diſgraceful appellation of Monarchiſt and Ariſtocrat, is affixed to thoſe who deprecate war, by the impudent and unprincipled abetters of anarchy, who debaſe the liberty they enjoy, by denying to their fellow-citizens one of its moſt precious attributes, the freedom of opinion.—Tell me whether the late proceedings of your towns, beſpeak truly the ſenſe of the towns?—And, whether if this be the caſe, your country people unite with the towns?—When I lived in Virginia, the land holders ruled, and they ought always to rule, if they mean to be happy."

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

OUR diſorganizing party ſay, leave the work of governmen to our management. We will ſet matters into a wonderfully fine train—We will continue embargo after embargo, for the benefit of trade. The Engliſh will not let us traffic in the Weſt-Indies, and we will cut off at a ſtroke of our guillotine all trade with England—We will break all the bones that we find whole in the ſkins of our poor bruiſed merchants. We will prevent negociation in order to prevent war—We will ſequeſter debts, prohibit all commerce and do our worſt to ſcare the Engliſhmen out of their wits, leſt we ſhould be diſpleaſed with them. In the mean time we will go on and reſtrict trade very much at leiſure, we ſhall have nothing elſe to do. Thus for the love we bear our dear merchants, we will have no commerce. Our zeal for peace is ſhewn juſt as ſenſibly. We lay ſtumbling blocks in the way of negociation. We ſcorn to treat when we have cauſe of war with England. When we have actual war with Algiers we ſcorn to do any thing but treat, In the firſt caſe, treating is playing the fool, in the ſecond, arming is not better. To get ready for war, we talk fiercely. We ſtab the revenue to the vitals, forbid the importations which yield it, and then ſtrong in poverty we defy all foes. Without the ſinews of war, we will provoke it. Let us alone, and the national government ſhall be dieted on ratſbane. No medicine of your federal quacks gives ſuch a tone to the fibres.

CONSISTENCY.

Foreign Intelligence.

Continued from the LONDON PAPERS *received by Capt.* TRUXTON.

MANHEIM, January 20.

Field-Marſhal Count Moellendorf, who replaces the Duke of Brunſwick in the command of the Pruſſian Army, is expected in a few days.

The French have ſet fire to the Palace of Worms.

The French column that evacuated Krentznach on the 9th inſtant, retreated beyond Birkenfeldt, every where raiſing contributions, and carrying off Hoſtages. It is thought that that column will ſoon retreat beyond the river Queich.

The Inhabitants are every where riſing on the Banks of the Rhine, and it is thought that ſeveral Circles of the Empire will ſhortly furniſh an army of 100,000 men.

January 21.

Yeſterday the Pruſſians attacked the French between Worms and Rhine-Durkheim. The cannonade laſted ſeveral hours, but the iſſue of the engagement has not tranſpired.

In the afternoon of the 19th intelligence was received at Oppenheim, that the French were on the point of evacuating Worms, and from the large volumes of ſmoke which roſe from that quarter, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that that city has been ſet on fire. We expect the farther particulars.

The Duke of Brunſwick is at Mentz, and General Knobelſdorf has reached Oppenheim.

The Republicans have upwards of 1000 waggons with them, which came from Lorrain and Alſace, for the purpoſe of carrying off the immenſe booty which they take in this country.

The French were driven from the Village of Marſheim on the 13th inſt. with great loſs, the beſt part of their cavalry and infantry was killed. The reſt made a precipitate retreat to Kirchheim, favored by a thick fog. One of their advanced poſts of 1200 men, ſtationed in the wood, was entirely cut in pieces. The Pruſſians alſo took on this occaſion three officers, 48 privates and upwards of 20 horſes.

We are this moment informed, that the ſmoke ſeen in the environs of Worms, was owing to the conflagration of the Palace, and of all the buildings belonging to the Nobility and Gentry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12.

Giafar Han, Sovereign of the Chiras, one of the moſt powerful Princes of Perſia, has lately been dethroned by his brother, Mahomet Han, who entered into the poſſeſſion of his dominions—This new Perſian uſurper is now threatening the Turkiſh dominions with a powerful invaſion.

A far more formidable enemy has lately riſen in Arabia, who menaces the Sublime Porte with no leſs than a total ſubverſion of the Mahometan Religion and deſtruction to the reign of the Succeſſors of the Caliphs.

This enemy is a Scheich Hujabi, who is at the head of a numerous Arabian Tribe, encamped between Mecca and Baſſora. He profeſſes to deny the Divine Miſſion of Mahomet, the Sanctity of the Alcoran, and all the Religious Ceremonies of Mahometaniſm. He and his Tribe are continually adoring the Divinity in the open field, deſpiſing the inſtitution of Moſques or Temples. The Father of this Arabian Chief, an old man of eighty, is the Founder, and Principal Prieſt of this new ſect. The Rights and Laws, he has compoſed himſelf, and collected in a book. It is much apprehended, that the firſt acts of hoſtility of theſe New Sectaries will be directed againſt Mecca and Medina, in order to render themſelves maſters of the immenſe treaſures of the Ottoman Empire contained in theſe two towns.

Our Government ſeem in a ſea of uncertainty, reſpecting the powerful Iman, of Maſcaty of whom it is yet unknown, which party he will embrace.

PARIS, January 26.

Camille Deſmoulins has been arreſted and conducted to the priſon-houſe, lately belonging to the Carmelites.

The famous Abbe Robert has been taken up at Beſancon, and the Chevalier Fitlier has been arreſted at Lille.

Charles Alexander Deſcharmes, natural ſon of Brulard Sillery, and formerly Aid-de-Camp to Dampierre, has been ordered to be put in irons for forging a paſſport. Some others have been ordered to be executed for inciviſm. The trials are ordered to be carried on with increaſed ſpeed, for the priſons are not ſufficiently large to hold their victims.

A letter from Mans, dated 11th inſt. announces, that the royal and chriſtian army, on the left bank of the river Loire, is daily increaſing.

A great number of veſſels and ſhips of different ſizes are daily launched at Cherbourg; and the preparations for a deſcent upon England are continued at Breſt, Havre, St. Maloes, Cherbourg, and in all the ports in the Channel, with the utmoſt activity.

On the motion of Couthon, the Jacobins have appointed four commiſſioners, charged to preſent an act of accuſation againſt all kings, to prefer their crimes both in public and private character.—This act of accuſation is to be ſent by the Jacobins and laid before the Revolutionary Tribunal for the public opinion.

Letters from Lyons mention, that the executions continue without intermiſſion. The following letter was read in the ſittings of the Commons on the 22d:

"We are in no want of Employment; beſides our other occupations, we have to watch a great number of traitors, and diſcover their conſpiracies. It is even become requiſite to watch our own troops, who have ſhewn ſome ſigns of inciviſm.

"The demolitions advance. The Popular Society would ſoon be caſhiered, if an armed force did not protect it. Inſtruction is the order of the day, for it is in vain to diſcuſs the great intereſt of the Republic, while the people are ſo uninformed.

(Signed) "PELLETIER,
"Repreſentative of the People."

The notary Brichard and his head clerk, have been arreſted, and taken to the Conciergerie, by order of the committee of general ſafety, for having negociated a loan, in 1790 for the Prince of Wales. An interpreter has been arreſted on the ſame account.

The Swiſs have, according to letters from Baſle, made a preſent to the republic of ſixty thouſand pair of ſhoes, a part of them have been already ſent to Huninguen. We are aſſured, that the Senate of Baſle, received with the moſt lively ſatisfaction, the officer diſpatched by the French General, to communicate the late brilliant ſucceſſes of the republic.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

January 12.

A letter from Tureau Bourbotte, repreſentatives at the Iſle of Noirmoutier, which they have called the Iſle of the Mountain, ſtated that they had taken all the neceſſary precautions to guard this iſland, which might be called one of the keys of France. They had eſtabliſhed a ſufficient garriſon, appointed an able engineer, a Sans Culotte commander, and a revolutionary tribunal of a good ſtamp.—On the morning after victory, the commiſſioners, thinking that a number of royaliſts might be concealed in the woods, and among the rocks, ordered a general hunt of them in the ſame manner as of rabits; and this ſearch brought forth an immenſe crowd of prieſts, of the wives of emigrants, and others who had conſtantly eluded the purſuit of the Republicans. A military commiſſion was iſſued to try theſe people, and from General Delbec downwards they had ſuffered death.

"You will ſee," ſays the letter, "by the copy of the interrogatory of Delbec, that the iſle of Noirmontier became the retreat of theſe chiefs, only becauſe they were led to expect theſe ſuccors from Pitt, to whom they, only fifteen days before, had ſent the Chevalier du Delarobrie, to preſent to the Engliſh court a ſtate of the forces, the reſources and the wants of the royaliſts in this part of France, agreeable to the deſire of the Britiſh cabinet, and they found proviſions for 20,000 men for ſix months.

Thurſday, January 23.

The repreſentative of the people, Lequinio, writes from Rochefort, that the ex-deputy, Dechezeaux, has juſt paid the forfeit of his crimes with his head. The republican ſhip, the Jemappe, of 74 guns, has been launched, and will ſoon be followed by ſeveral others. The public ſpirit of revolution is at its *acmé* in theſe parts.

The criminal code is not ſufficiently ſevere; or rather, it takes no notice of perjury in criminal cauſes. This day the National Convention decreed, "That a falſe witneſs ſhall incur the ſame puniſhment which would have been incurred by the perſon againſt whom his falſhood was directed."

On the propoſition of Thuriot, the queſtion, whether perjury in civil cauſes ought not to be puniſhed with death? is referred to the committee of legiſlation.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
April 23.
Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called the
School for Scandal.
To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, written by the author of the Poor Soldier, never performed here *called*
Peeping Tom of Coventry.

Peeping Tom,	Mr. Bates
Mayor of Coventry,	Mr. Finch
Harold,	Mr. Marſhall
Crazy,	Mr. Francis
Earl of Mercia,	Mr. Green
Count Lewis,	Mr. Cleveland
Maud,	Mrs. Marſhall
Emma,	Miſs Broadhurſt
Lady Godiva,	Mrs. Cleveland
Mayoreſs,	Mrs. Shaw

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

The Public are cautioned to *beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following*

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794.

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

☞ Thoſe perſons who undertake to cut timber or wood of any kind whatever, from any lands of the real eſtate of the late Richard Stockton Eſq. deceaſed, in the weſtern precinct of the county of Somerſet in the ſtate of New Jerſey, under a pretence of a right to cut on lands adjacent, are requeſted to deſiſt from ſo doing, or they will be proceeded againſt in ſuch manner as may prove troubleſome and expenſive to themſelves.

April 16. *w&s2w

PHILADELPHIA,
APRIL 23.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

Capt. Kemp of the Ohio, arrived yesterday from London, has favored us with London prints to the 13th February, from which we have copied the following :—

N. Y. Daily Adv.

LONDON, February 7.

Wednesday morning the arrival of the Swallow Packet at Torbay, with the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis, and part of his suite on board, was announced at the India-House.

The Swallow left Madras on the 10th of October.

When the Swallow left India, all the Presidencies and possessions of the Company were in an unexampled state of prosperity; five lacks of Pagodas had been sent to Bengal from Madras, and there were still five lacks remaining in the Treasury of Fort St. George.

Tippoo Saib had made all his payments; and what is still better given the most ample and decided opinion against the conduct of the French, pledging himself to have no concern or alliance with the Convention.

The Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore had also used the most ardent and spirited exertions in supplying our forces with provisions, &c. on their march to Pondicherry.

Lord Hood having seen it asserted in the French Gazette, that a great number of vessels had entered the Port of Toulon, being ignorant of its recapture, has unequivocally contradicted this assertion in his last dispatches; and has, moreover, written word—that since Toulon was evacuated, only one ship of any description has entered that Port. From this we may judge what degree of credit is due to the reports of the French Convention.

According to the last dispatches from India, we are happy to announce the safe arrival of Lord Macartney at Pekin. His Lordship writes from thence, that he has been received by the Emperor of China with the utmost civility; and there is every prospect of the object of his embassy being obtained.

The Omnium was yesterday done at the Stock Exchange, at the very low price of 1 half per cent. premium.

Two very contradictory reports concerning Robespierre, have been in circulation for these last few days. One states, that the people, risen in favor of Chabot and Bazire, have assembled round the houses of Robespierre and Danton with very alarming demonstrations of discontent, and were still besieging those two famous Anarchists, when the Courier who brought this intelligence came away. The other on the contrary, says, that a plan is in agitation of declaring Robespierre the Dictator of France.

We are not able to state the origin and foundation of the first of these rumours; but the latter probably originates from the following event:

Mr. de Bompere, Commander of a division of the French Northern Army, received lately an expreis from Paris, which informed him, that there existed at Paris a very strong party in favor of Louis XVII. whose designs it were impossible to frustrate by any other means, but that of raising Robespierre to the dignity of a Dictator; and that he (Bompere) ought to sound the sentiment of the Army on this subject.

As Bompere seeming to express some astonishment at this piece of information, the emissary told him, that he must immediatly acquaint him with what he meant to do, and that his life was at stake.—Upon which Bompere promised to comply with the request, but seized the first opportunity of effecting his escape into Austrian Flanders. Count Kinsky, an Austrian General, to whom in justification of his desertion, Bompere related this transaction, caused his relation to be printed, and a great number of them to be distributed among the advanced posts of the French Army.

A few copies have reached London, and the above is the substance of the contents.

Letters were received yesterday morning from Flanders, which give an account of preparations making at Dunkirk, now called Dunes Libres. They have already 21 gun-boats, and are arming six others. They are also preparing furnaces for heating balls.

Letters from Turin, dated Jan. 11, states, that the French, owing to the bad weather, were obliged precipitately to abandon their posts, with the loss of baggage, artillery, ammunition and men.

The report of Jourdain's disgrace and arrest, which originated at Brussels is no longer believed there.

According to the accounts from the West Indies, a great number of American ships had been taken and sent into our ports under the order of Nov. 6th. This order, issued by our Ministers on no principle of justice or sound policy, but in the intoxication of imaginary success, and as pusillanimously retracted as it was inconsiderately issued, will thus be acted upon for several weeks, and the public will have to pay all the expences incurred by the detention of the ships taken only to be restored. The effects of it in America will be to convince every man that the States are not to depend for the security of their commerce as a neutral nation, on the moderation of the British Cabinet, but on their own power to afford it protection.

The Swiss Cantons have returned an Answer to the Memorial presented by Lord Fitzgerald, the British Minister.—This Answer, which has been given ever since the 30th of November last, implies, that it is the unalterable resolution of the Cantons, regardless of the scenes of horror which France, paralized by anarchy, exhibits, to adhere to a most inviolable system of Neutrality, it being a precept and maxim transmitted to the Swiss by their ancestors, never to meddle in Foreign broils.

The extraordinary expences have arisen in France to such a height, that in the month of November only, they amounted to 227 millions of livres, which is more than half of the yearly expence before the Revolution.

We cannot expect any material news from Flanders for some time. We have seen gentlemen who have returned from Flanders so late as Friday evening. The roads are impassible for the transportation of cannon, which alone would prevent any offensive operations, were either party disposed to begin them.

A letter from Vienna, dated January 20, contains the following news:

"The object of the negociation of the marquis Luchresini has at last transpired. The court of Berlin refused to take any part in another campaign, unless subsidies were paid to his Prussian majesty by the Emperor and the German Empire. These have been granted. The yearly sum to be paid by the Emperor and the Empire amounts to ten millions of florins; and his Prussian majesty has bound himself, besides his contingent to furnish an army of 40,000 men at the opening of the ensuing campaign.

"His Imperial majesty has at length given his consent to a War-Tax being imposed on his subjects; but in order to ease their burthens, he has at the same time resolved to send a set of gold plate to the mint, which was made under the reign of Francis I. and cost above a million of florins. With the same view he has also lessened the expences of his court.

PARIS, February 1.

All the Journals own, that the troops of the Republic, evacuated Worms agreeable to the plan of their Generals, and not owing to the valor of the Prussians.

A Letter from Cambray of the 30th ult. states that a great number of Austrian Hussars join the Standard of the Republic, and that desertion seems to be quite a contagion among them.

They write from the Port of the Mountain (Toulon), that eight sail of line are nearly ready for sea; that our losses are not so great as were represented; that the Neapolitans left behind them 12 brass cannon, and several suits of regimentals; and the Spaniards 4,000 bombs, besides musquets, &c. The English fleet continues cruizng off the harbour.

By a letter from Rotterdam, dated January 31, 1794.

We are informed that the English, had captured and carried into Jersey, Two American vessels; Captain Maley, from Philadelphia, and Captain Barret from Boston, both of them bound to Amsterdam: and also that the French had captured an American vessel from Baltimore, bound to Amsterdam, among 52 English vessels.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated February 12.

"The merchants have applied for a convoy to be extended to American as well as British ships to and from America; Ministry are disposed to grant it, but require time to consider the propriety of the extension to your flag without an arrangement with your government; and Mr. Pinckney will probably be applied to on the subject

Capt. Burr of of the schooner George, arrived here yesterday, in 26 days from St. Croix, informs us, that previous to his departure, Mr. John Dunlap, a resident of St. Croix, had arrived from Martinique, and informed, that Fort Bourbon was stormed and carried by the British on Sunday, the 23d of March, and that he was in the fort on the Monday following. Capt. Burr could not furnish any further particulars.

Philadelphia.

A Letter from an eminent merchant in Newport to a gentleman in this City, informs that General Rochambeau is arrived there from Martinique.

Yesterday the Legislature of this Commonwealth, adjourned without day.

Last evening Capt Preston arrived in town with dispatches from Major General Wayne to the Secretary of War.

From Mr. Pitt, the British Ministers speech at opening the Budget or estimates of supplies of men and money for the service of the current year—it appears, that out of 85,000 seamen voted for the second year of the war, 75,000 of that number have been raised and mustered. The augmentation of the land forces amounts to 30,000 men—30,000 more are to be raised—the total vote makes the troops of that country, including fencibles and militia to amount to 140,000 men—the foreign troops in the British service amount to between 30 and 40 thousand. The whole force by land and sea, to be employed in the prosecution of the war amounts to 250,000 men—here follow the estimates.

N A V Y.

General service of the navy,	4,420,000
Ordinaries,	558,000
Extraordinaries,	547,000
Total amount of the navy,	5,525,900

A R M Y.

General service,	4,362,000
Foreign troops,	1,169,000
Extraordinaries for 1793,	808,000
Total amount of the army estimate	6,339,000

ORDNANCE.

Ordinaries,	324,000
Extraordinaries,	377,000
Debt incurred last year, & unfunded	643,000
Total of the Ordnance,	1,345,000
Total amount of Navy, Army, and Ordnance,	13,209,000
Miscellaneous Services	206,000
Deficiencies in Grants	474,000
Ditto in Land and Malt tax	350,000
Additional sum to the commissioners for discharging the National debt	200,000
Exchequer bills	5,500,000
Total amount to be provided for	19,939,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

Malt tax	2,750,000
Exchequer bills	3,500,000
Growing produce of taxes, after answering charges of consolidated fund	2,197,000
From the East India Company	500,000
Loan	11,000,000
	19,947,000

The produce of the taxes for the year, ending the 5th January, 1794, amounts to 13,941,000l. this is something less than the produce of the year 1792, which was a year of extraordinary prosperity, and after a continuance of peace for nine years. But, for his calculation for the present year, Mr. Pitt takes as upon a former occasion, an average of four years, by which it appears that the amount of the taxes for the next year, or the growing produce of

The Sinking Fund, amounts to	13,914,000
Charges on funded debt	11,391,000
Interest and charges, on the loan for Spanish armament	250,000
Taxes which were laid on account of this armament, and will soon expire	156,000
Tot. charge on consolidated fund	11,797,000
Which left the growing produce, from 5th April 1793, to 5th April 1794	2,197,000

He then proceeds to state the extraordinary expences of the present year above the peace establishment:

Excess in the navy	3,520,000
Ditto army	4,592,000
Ditto ordnance	170,000
Ditto miscellanies	970,000
Extraordinaries	2,000,000
	11,252,000

A correspondent recommends to the consideration of the advocates for Democratic Clubs, the following judicious observations of a writer in a late Baltimore paper, the *Maryland Journal*. Perhaps the writer of a piece signed "A Democrat," may imbibe some ideas from the perusal, that have hitherto been a stranger to his mind.

"In a republic where men are alternately *citizens* and *sovereigns*, there is nothing more easy than to lead them into disorder, and nothing so uncommon as to see them, for any length of time, confine themselves to the exercise of their *constitutional rights*. Upon the least encouragement they are ready to overleap these prescribed bounds, and cast themselves into *clubs*, that they may exercise a kind of *sovereignty* over the *sovereignty of their country*. When a people suffer themselves to drink out of this intoxicating cup, the duty of *obedience* soon becomes a grievous burden, and the best of governments an intolerable evil: I consider the institution of political *clubs*, therefore, by whatever name they may be called, as the first stage of a *revolution*, and the revolution as completed in fact, though it may not in form, whenever the *resolves of clubs* shall control the *resolutions of government*, or their *secret combinations* direct the *choice of representatives*. From that moment the *republic* has changed its nature and ceased to be *free*. But if *clubs* are the harbingers of *anarchy* in a good government, they are no less the forerunners of *reform* in a bad one: In both cases they act by *destroying*, and are as much to be dreaded in the one as encouraged in the other.

UNITED STATES.

STAUNTON, (Virg.) April 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fredericksburg, to his friend in this town, dated 31st ult. gives us the following information.

"Congress has laid an embargo on all vessels in our ports, which has reduced the price of produce to mere nothing; no man, will scarcely buy any thing at present. Goods in Philadelphia per yesterday's post, has advanced 50 per cent, and none to be got unless for ready money; this you may rest assured to be fact. War is the whole topic at this time—and 15,000 men are to be raised in 15 days to guard our sea ports. Bad times indeed! produce on hand and none to purchase—and goods twice their value—what will be the event God only knows."

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at New-York.

Ship Ohio, Kemp,	London
Brig Fox, Millenry,	Philadelphia
Sch'r. George, Burr,	St. Croix
Sloop Friendship, Peterson,	Philadelphia
Rebecca, Swan,	Bermuda
Philad. Packet, Bayley,	Philadelphia
Richmond, Harding,	Wilmington

Capt. Kemp informs us, that the Belvidere, Depeyster, and the American Hero, Macey, left London between the 1st and 8th January, but did not leave the Channel till early in February; the Belvidere was obliged to cut her cable, and was drove into the Isle of Wight. The Ohio, Ellice, and Factor left the Downs the 18th February, in company with near 200 sail of vessels, several of which were destined for different ports in America; among whom were the Delaware, Truxton, for Philadelphia; Major Pinckney, Grice, for Charleston.

The Mary, Haley, had landed her letters at Falmouth early in January, but had not arrived at London on the 13th Feb. it was supposed she was carried into France, as six French frigates were known at that time to be cruising in the channel, had taken several American vessels and a large number of English vessels, particularly the Cork fleet. Lord Howe was making great preparations for *another cruise*.

The Columbus, Carman, from New-York, is arrived at London.

The George of Boston, from Virginia to London, was totally lost in the Downs, vessel and cargo, crew saved.

Capt. Swan, on his passage from Bermuda, spoke the brig Polly, Capt. Wheeler, from Baltimore, bound to Antigua, out 5 days, had been struck with lightning, considerably damaged, and was steering for Bermuda.

The brig Columbia, Barnard, of Hudson in this state, was carried into Bermuda about 12 days before Capt. Swan sailed, and libelled.

The schooner Mercury, Hoyt, from Baltimore, sloop Commerce, Macey, from Philadelphia, and a number of other American vessels were lying in Bermuda for trial.

The Sansom, Smith, arrived in the Downs the 18th February.

The January Packet from Halifax, arrived at Falmouth in 14 days.

☞ In yesterday's paper, in the Ship News, after the word "Antigua," the words *were released*, should have been inserted.

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Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market ſtreet,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW SYSTEM OF

Modern Geography:

OR, A

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And preſent ſtate of the ſeveral

NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

CONTAINING,

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4. The ſituation and extent of empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces and colonies.
5. Their climates, air, ſoil, vegetables, productions, metals, minerals, natural curioſities, ſeas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
6. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.
7. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.
8. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.
9. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.
10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.
11. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities
12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

To which are added,

1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.
2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.
3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

The Aſtronomical Part corrected by DR. RITTENHOUSE.

To which have been added,

The late DISCOVERIES of Dr. HERSCHELL, and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.

The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

The firſt volume contains twenty-one Maps and Charts, beſides two Aſtronomical Plates, viz.

1. Map of the world. 2. Chart of the world. 3. Europe. 4. Aſia. 5. Africa. 6. South America. 7. Cook's diſcoveries. 8. Countries round the north Pole. 9. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. 10. Seven United Provinces. 11. Auſtrian, French and Dutch Netherlands. 12. Germany. 13. Seat of war in France. 14. France divided into departments. 15. Switzerland. 16. Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia. 17. Spain and Portugal. 18. Turkey in Europe and Hungary. 19. Ireland. 20. Weſt-Indies. 21. Vermont. 22. Armillary ſphere. 23. Copernican ſyſtem.

With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

TERMS.

1. This work will be compriſed in two volumes.
2. Subſcribers pay for the preſent volume on delivery, ſix dollars, and the price of binding, (56 cents for boards.)
3. They may receive the ſucceeding volume in twenty-four weekly numbers, at a quarter dollar each, or elſe, when finiſhed, at the ſame price as the firſt.
4. The ſubſcription will be raiſed on the firſt day of June 1794, to fourteen dollars, excluſive of binding.
5. Should any copies remain for ſale after the completion of the work, they will be ſold at ſixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
6. The names of the ſubſcribers will be publiſhed as patrons of American literature, arts, and ſciences.

It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtate, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. waſtf

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And entered upon the firſt of May,

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Lying in the Mohawk country, ſtate of New York, formerly the ſeat of Sir William Johnſon, containing about ſeven hundred acres of land, which is of the very beſt quality; together with the ſtock, and farming utenſils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's ſeat. The payments will be made eaſy, on good ſecurity. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Eſq. on the premiſes, of Silas Talbot, Eſq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the ſubſcriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw&f1m

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,

JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov

Treaſury Department,

Revenue Office, April 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue until the ſixth of May next incluſively, for the ſupply of all Rations, which may be required during the current year, at the city of Philadelphia, for the recruiting ſervice.

The rations to be furniſhed are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3 4 of a pound pork
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts vinegar } Per 100 rations
Two pounds ſoap
One pound candles

April 21. mw&s2w

Concluding Sales.

THE Subſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the

Remaining Stock on hand

CONSISTING OF

Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.

By Wholeſale at Prime Coſt for Caſh.

John Dorſey,

No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.

April 12. tuth&s6w

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

The annual election

FOR

Directors and a Treaſurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth ſtreet, on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unleſs the ſaid arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary

April 7. m&w t5th May.

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.

John Donnaldſon.

April 4. d1w w&ſt

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,

And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,

No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&ſ3w

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,

Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

April 17. tuth&ſtf

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In one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

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JOHN ORMROD,

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AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tu&ſtf

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&th3m

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For particulars apply to the printer.

January 23 m&th—tf

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In Four Volumes, duodecimo,

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ENTITLED,

Trials of the Human Heart.

By Mrs. ROWSON,

Of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, Inquiſitor, Charlotte, Fille de Chambre, &c. &c.

" ——If there's a pow'r above us,
" (And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
" Thro' all her works) he muſt delight in
" virtue,
" And that which he delights in, muſt be
" happy."

* * * * * * * * * *

" The ſoul, ſecur'd in her exiſtence, ſmiles
" At the drawn dagger, & defies its point"

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April 2. mw&ſ3w

Juſt Publiſhed,

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April 4. mw&f3w

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